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Report of the Human Rights Council

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 29 December 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

By note verbale of 22 July 2014, Switzerland, in its capacity as depositary of the Geneva Conventions, notified the High Contracting Parties that consultations on the possible convening of a conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War would resume, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 64/10 and in the light of the various reports prepared by the depositary regarding the implementation of this recommendation. As indicated in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of 7 October 2014 (A/HRC/27/76), in response to a request for additional information in respect of Human Rights Council resolution S-21/1, Switzerland also informed the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights about the resumption of consultations.

From 28 July to 3 December 2014, Switzerland, through its Permanent Mission in Geneva, held extensive consultations with a broad cross section of High Contracting Parties from all geographic regions, emphasizing its willingness to engage in bilateral dialogue with any other Party that so wished. It also consulted with international stakeholders, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The consultations focused on the desirability of holding the conference as well as its objective, agenda and modalities. Acting as an impartial facilitator, Switzerland thus sought to determine the will of the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Conventions. In accordance with existing practice, the depositary conducted these consultations on the understanding that the proposed conference should be inclusive and constructive and have the objective of strengthening respect for international humanitarian law. Based on the comments and contributions of the High Contracting Parties, international humanitarian law and the two previous conferences held in 1999 and 2001, a draft declaration and draft modalities were developed with the goal of reflecting the views of as many of the High Contracting Parties as possible.

In accordance with the agreed modalities, the final draft declaration would be presented for adoption by consensus, without a vote. The Parties should be

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represented at the level of permanent representatives of the permanent missions in Geneva. Only statements by established groups would be accepted. National statements could not be delivered in the plenary but could be transmitted in writing to the depositary up to 24 hours before the start of the conference. The modalities also stated that the conference would be closed to the public and the media; only selected organizations would be invited to participate as observers.

On 9 December 2014, the depositary found that a critical mass of High Contracting Parties from across regions supported the organization of a conference on the basis of the modalities and the text of the final draft declaration. Therefore, by note verbale of 10 December, the depositary notified all of the High Contracting Parties that a conference would take place. A small number of States Parties expressed their opposition to the holding of a conference and did not participate.

On 17 December 2014, 128 High Contracting Parties participated in the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, held at the World Meteorological Organization in Geneva, and adopted by consensus a 10-point declaration (see annex). The depositary and representatives of ICRC and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East delivered statements and several High Contracting Parties spoke on behalf of established groups. The depositary will soon transmit the official conference documents to all High Contracting Parties. This concludes the actions of the depositary in respect of the recommendation set out in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 64/10.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Paul **Seger**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 29 December 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration of 17 December 2014 adopted by the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention

1. This Declaration reflects the common understanding reached by the participating High Contracting Parties to the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on 17 December 2014, mindful of the recommendation by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 64/10 of 1 December 2009.

2. The participating High Contracting Parties reaffirm the statement of the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 15 July 1999 and the Declaration of 5 December 2001.

3. The participating High Contracting Parties reiterate the need to fully respect the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, according to which all parties to the conflict, and as such also non-State actors, must respect, at all times, inter alia, (1) the obligation to distinguish between civilians and combatants and between civilian objects and military objectives; (2) the principle of proportionality; and (3) the obligation to take all feasible precautions to protect civilians and civilian objects. In addition, the participating High Contracting Parties emphasize that no violation of international humanitarian law by any party to a conflict can relieve the other party from its own obligations under international humanitarian law.

4. The participating High Contracting Parties emphasize the continued applicability and relevance of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which all High Contracting Parties have undertaken to respect and to ensure respect for in all circumstances. As such, they call on the occupying Power to fully and effectively respect the Fourth Geneva Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. They also remind the occupying Power of its obligation to administer the Occupied Palestinian Territory in a way which fully takes into account the needs of the civilian population while safeguarding its own security, and notably preserve its demographic characteristics.

5. The participating High Contracting Parties recall the primary obligation of the occupying Power to ensure adequate supplies of the population of the occupied territory and that whenever it is not in a position to do so, it is under the obligation to allow and facilitate relief schemes. In that case, they further recall that all High Contracting Parties shall permit the free passage of humanitarian relief and shall guarantee its protection. In this regard, the participating High Contracting Parties reiterate their support to the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross, within its particular role conferred upon it by the Geneva Conventions, of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and of other impartial humanitarian organizations, to assess and alleviate the humanitarian situation in the field. Beyond, all parties to the conflict, and as such also non-State actors, should make all possible efforts to allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for the population of the occupied territory.

6. The participating High Contracting Parties emphasize that all serious violations of international humanitarian law must be investigated and that all those responsible should be brought to justice.

7. The participating High Contracting Parties express their deep concern about recurring violations of international humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict, and as such also by non-State actors, including in the context of military operations and attacks directed against and emanating from the Occupied Palestinian Territory since the Conference of High Contracting Parties on 5 December 2001 and the resulting great suffering of the civilian population. They are particularly concerned about the number of victims among the civilian population in densely populated areas.

8. The participating High Contracting Parties express their deep concern about the impact of the continued occupation of the Occupied Palestinian Territory. They recall that, according to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004, the construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, at least insofar as it deviates from the Green Line, and its associated regime, are contrary to international humanitarian law. They equally express their deep concern, from an international humanitarian law standpoint, about certain measures taken by the occupying Power in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the closure of the Gaza Strip. They reaffirm the illegality of the settlements in the said territory and of the expansion thereof and of related unlawful seizure of property as well as of the transfer of prisoners into the territory of the occupying Power.

9. With regard to the conduct of hostilities, the participating High Contracting Parties underscore that the following acts are, among others, prohibited by international humanitarian law for all parties to the conflict, and as such also for non-State actors: (1) indiscriminate attacks of any kind, including attacks which are not directed at specific military objectives, and the employment of a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objective or whose effects do not meet the requirements of the principles mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Declaration; (2) disproportionate attacks of any kind, including excessive destruction of civilian infrastructure; (3) destruction of property, carried out inconsistently with the principles mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Declaration; (4) attacks against protected persons and objects, including medical buildings, material, transports, units and personnel, as well as humanitarian personnel and objects, unless and for such time as they have lost their protection against direct attack; (5) attacks against civilian objects, including schools, unless and for such time as they are military objectives; (6) the location of military objectives in the vicinity of civilians and civilian objects, when it would be avoidable and (7) the use of civilians as human shields.

10. The participating High Contracting Parties reiterate the need to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, and stress that respect for and implementation of the Fourth Geneva Convention and international humanitarian law in general is essential to achieve a just and lasting peace.

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Security Council

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Note by the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to elect the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of subsidiary bodies for the period ending 31 December 2015 as follows:

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

Chair:
Samuel Moncada (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))

Vice-Chairs: Chad and Jordan

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities

Chair:
Jim McLay (New Zealand)

Vice-Chairs: Chile and Russian Federation

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Chair:
Raimonda Murmokaitė (Lithuania)

Vice-Chairs: France, Russian Federation and Angola

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

Chair:
U. Joy Ogwu (Nigeria)

Vice-Chair: Malaysia

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

Chair:
Dina Kawar (Jordan)

Vice-Chairs: Spain and Angola

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Chair:
Dina Kawar (Jordan)

Vice-Chairs: Chile and Lithuania

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Chair:
Román Oyarzun Marchesi (Spain)

Vice-Chairs: New Zealand, Nigeria and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Chair:
Cristián Barros (Chile)

Vice-Chairs: New Zealand and Angola

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

Chair:
Samuel Moncada (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))

Vice-Chairs: Spain and Nigeria

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)

Chair:
Mahamat Zene Cherif (Chad)

Vice-Chairs: New Zealand and Lithuania

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Chair:
Román Oyarzun Marchesi (Spain)

Vice-Chairs: Chad and Jordan

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Chair:
Román Oyarzun Marchesi (Spain)

Vice-Chair: Chad

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

Chair:
Hussein Haniff (Malaysia)

Vice-Chair: Spain

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

Chair:
Jim McLay (New Zealand)

Vice-Chairs: Chile and Russian Federation

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

Chair:
U. Joy Ogwu (Nigeria)

Vice-Chair: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic

Chair:
Raimonda Murmokaitė (Lithuania)

Vice-Chair: Jordan

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)

Chair:
Raimonda Murmokaitė (Lithuania)

Vice-Chair: Jordan

Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

Chair:
Mahamat Zene Cherif (Chad)

Vice-Chair: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

Chair:
Ismael Abraão Gaspar Martins (Angola)

Vice-Chair: Chad

Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)

Chair:
Raimonda Murmokaitė (Lithuania)

Vice-Chairs: France, Russian Federation and Angola

Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

Chair:
Hussein Haniff (Malaysia)

Vice-Chair: Nigeria

Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

Chair:
Ismael Abraão Gaspar Martins (Angola)

Vice-Chair: Lithuania

Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

Chair:
Cristián Barros (Chile)

Vice-Chair: Spain

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Security Council

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Note by the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to elect the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of subsidiary bodies for the period ending 31 December 2015 as follows:

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

Chair:
Rafael Dario Ramirez Carreño (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))

Vice-Chairs: Chad and Jordan

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Vice-Chair: Malaysia

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Chair:
Dina Kawar (Jordan)

Vice-Chairs: Spain and Angola

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Vice-Chair: Lithuania

Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

Chair:
Cristián Barros (Chile)

Vice-Chair: Spain

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Security Council

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5 January 2015

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Letter dated 2 January 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Security Council, in its resolution 2167 (2014), underscored the importance of developing effective partnerships in the area of peacekeeping between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant statutes of regional and subregional organizations. In that context, the Council requested, in paragraph 13, that I initiate, in full and close cooperation with the African Union, a lessons-learned exercise on the transitions from African Union peace operations to United Nations peacekeeping operations in Mali and in the Central African Republic, and provide specific recommendations that could be used for possible future transitional arrangements.

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations led this lessons-learned exercise, which was conducted in collaboration with the United Nations Office to the African Union, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), and in consultation with the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and relevant United Nations departments, offices, agencies, funds and programmes. The methodology of the exercise included a desk review of relevant reports, including from the African Union and ECOWAS, as well as interviews with United Nations and African Union officials and other key stakeholders. On 19 November 2014, representatives from the United Nations, the African Union, regional economic communities and regional mechanisms held a consultative meeting in Cairo to discuss the findings and recommendations, which were endorsed on 12 December 2014 during a joint United Nations-African Union validation meeting at the headquarters of the African Union in Addis Ababa.

The transitions from the African Union peace operations to United Nations peacekeeping operations in Mali and in the Central African Republic took place against the backdrop of an enhanced partnership at both the strategic and operational levels. The role of the African Union and subregional organizations over the past two decades has been critical in jointly addressing crises on the continent within the framework of Chapter VIII of the Charter. From the peacekeeping endeavours in Burundi to the Sudan and Somalia, various models of cooperation have gradually emerged between the African Union and the United Nations, anchored in the principles of complementarity and comparative advantage. Various

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processes and liaison mechanisms have been established at a number of levels to facilitate and enhance cooperation, information-sharing and consultation, including the Joint Task Force on Peace and Security and a desk-to-desk consultative meeting on the prevention and management of conflicts. The establishment of the United Nations Office to the African Union in 2010 has also contributed significantly to fostering a more dynamic partnership between the two organizations.

In response to the multidimensional crises in Mali, on 13 November 2012 the Peace and Security Council of the African Union requested the Security Council to authorize, for an initial period of one year, the planned deployment of the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA). Council resolution 2085 (2012) authorized the deployment of AFISMA and requested the establishment of a multidisciplinary United Nations presence in Mali, the United Nations Office in Mali, in order to provide coordinated and coherent support to political and security processes. Subsequently, resolution 2100 (2013) provided for the transfer of authority from AFISMA to MINUSMA on 1 July 2013. Some 6,103 military personnel, 20 individual police officers and three formed police units comprising 368 officers were rehatted from the African-led peace operation on that date.

Regarding the Central African Republic, on 19 July 2013, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union requested the Security Council to authorize the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) for an initial period of six months. The transfer of authority from the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic, which had been operating in the country since 2003 under an ECCAS mandate, to MISCA took place on 19 December 2013. Council resolution 2127 (2013) authorized the deployment of MISCA for a period of 12 months. The transition from MISCA to MINUSCA was defined under resolution 2149 (2014), which set the date for the transfer of authority on 15 September 2014. In the same resolution, the Council also requested the immediate transformation of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) into MINUSCA. Those transitions also brought to the fore the important role played by bilateral and multilateral partners, including the French operations Sangaris and Serval and the European Union-led peacekeeping force in the Central African Republic, in helping to address the crises.

The swift deployment of AFISMA and MISCA was critical to the international community's efforts to protect civilians in those countries. It also paved the way for a smooth transfer of authority to MINUSMA and MINUSCA. Although the contexts for cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in Mali and in the Central African Republic were distinct, a number of common lessons emerged. The present letter contains the key findings and recommendations on the strategic, operational, coordination and support arrangements required to enhance coherence and inter-operability between the two organizations.

Strategic cooperation pre- and post-transition

As the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, its relationship with the Peace and Security Council of the African Union is at the core of the overall strategic partnership between the two organizations, which has been guided by the decisions and resolutions of both Councils. The lessons learned from Mali and the Central African Republic

underscore that successful transitions from African Union peace operations to United Nations peacekeeping operations require political coherence and the harmonization of policy and strategies at the highest levels. The lessons-learned exercise also highlights the need to ensure that, to the extent possible, the mandates given by the Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union to operations supported by both organizations are developed through close consultation. They should also be written in a way that demonstrates unity of strategic vision in order to facilitate the strategic planning process and enable a more coordinated response.

A comparison between the processes leading up to the transitions in Mali and the Central African Republic shows that specific instructions from the Security Council on the conduct of joint strategic assessments and planning processes were key to ensuring a coordinated response between the United Nations, the African Union and the subregional organizations concerned. In the case of Mali, in its resolution 2085 (2012), which authorized the deployment of AFISMA, the Council requested the Secretariat to jointly assess with the African Union, ECOWAS and other partners the operational requirements for the African-led operation. In the case of the Central African Republic, strategic direction was provided by the Council in several resolutions, including resolution 2127 (2013), in which the Council requested the Secretariat to undertake, in consultation with the African Union, expeditious contingency preparations and planning for the possible transformation of MISCA into a United Nations peacekeeping operation.

The subsequent assessment missions led by my Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations in November 2013 and February 2014, with the participation of African Union and ECCAS representatives, contributed to the provision of harmonized recommendations and informed the mandate formulation process that led to the transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations leadership's engagement with the African Union liaison office and ambassadors from ECOWAS and ECCAS member States also helped in that regard. Notwithstanding the differences that emerged, enhanced consultations between members of the two Councils, including through the African members of the Security Council and an exchange of letters between the Chair of the African Union Commission and myself, in February 2014, also contributed to a harmonized approach to the transition process.

The transitions in Mali and the Central African Republic also indicate that an effective partnership in peacekeeping between the United Nations and the African Union has to be anchored in a clear division of labour, including beyond the date of the transfer of authority. Sustaining regional engagement and leveraging the comparative advantages of the United Nations, the African Union and regional actors to move the political process forward has proven critical in the search for lasting peace and stability in both Mali and the Central African Republic. The Support and Follow-Up Group on the Situation in Mali and the International Contact Group on the Central African Republic have served as effective instruments in strengthening coordination among members of the international community and national stakeholders in support of the peace process. They have also helped to create an enabling environment for the implementation of the mandates of MINUSMA and MINUSCA.

As indicated in my report of 3 March 2014 on the Central African Republic submitted pursuant to paragraph 48 of Security Council resolution 2127 (2013) (S/2014/142), a United Nations peacekeeping operation can only succeed when the region plays an important and complementary role. In that regard, and in order to enhance regional engagement in the Central African Republic, in its resolution 2149 (2014) the Security Council requested MINUSCA, within its existing resources and mandate, to assist the political efforts of the African Union and ECCAS in support of the transition process, following the transfer of authority on 15 September 2014. The establishment of strong, post-transition African Union missions, such as the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel and the African Union Mission for the Central African Republic and Central Africa, contributed to sustaining regional engagement and maintaining coherence and unity of vision at the strategic level. In the long term, it could also contribute to facilitating United Nations exit strategies.

Lessons learned from the experiences in Mali and the Central African Republic point to the need for greater clarity on the timelines and conditions under which transitions takes place in order to increase their predictability. An early indication from the Security Council, as was the case in its resolution 2127 (2013) on the Central African Republic, of its intention to eventually transform an African-led peace operation into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, in coordination with relevant regional entities and the host nation, can facilitate the early strategic engagement of both secretariats. Such an indication can also facilitate the development of mission concepts and benchmarks that can contribute to a smoother handover process.

Operational planning and coordination

The process leading up to the transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA benefited from lessons drawn from the transition from AFISMA to MINUSMA. In the case of Mali, the United Nations enhanced its support for the planning process of AFISMA in line with resolution 2071 (2012), in which the Security Council requested the Secretariat to deploy military and security planners to assist ECOWAS and the African Union in planning for AFISMA. However, those efforts were hampered in part by the fact that, at that time, both ECOWAS and the African Union had started to develop distinct concepts of operations.

Formal planning only started following the 19 October 2012 meeting of the Support and Follow-Up Group on the Situation in Mali, which endorsed the African Union-led Strategic Concept for the Resolution of the Crises in Mali. Subsequently, the African Union and ECOWAS held a series of meetings with the support of the United Nations and other partners to harmonize the concept of operations of AFISMA. The concept of operations was eventually endorsed by the extraordinary summit of ECOWAS held on 11 November and by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on 13 November. Building on the momentum generated by the adoption of the strategic concept, regular consultations were held at senior levels between the United Nations, the African Union and ECOWAS headquarters to coordinate operational support to AFISMA, including within the framework of an integrated task force.

Meanwhile, in the Central African Republic, the United Nations worked from the outset to support the transition of authority from the ECCAS-led operation, the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic, to the

African-led operation MISCA, which took place on 19 December 2013. The United Nations also participated in the African Union-led assessment missions as early as April 2013, in support of the development of the MISCA concept of operations. As called for in Security Council resolution 2127 (2013), the Secretariat provided technical and expert advice to support the planning and deployment of MISCA and strengthen its command and control, administrative infrastructure and training capacity, including through the mobile training team model designed and delivered in a coordinated fashion by the United Nations and the African Union.

Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 2149 (2014), the African Union and the United Nations developed a transition plan focusing on key strategic and operational measures to be implemented. The United Nations MISCA support team, which deployed to the Central African Republic in February 2014, played an important role in operationalizing the transition plan and linking operational planning with donor support planning in Addis Ababa and New York. The support team also served as the nucleus of the transition team recommended in my report of 3 March 2014. The deployment of the transition team, which was tasked with planning the establishment of MINUSCA and preparing for the transfer of authority, with the participation of MISCA and BINUCA, contributed greatly to a smoother transition.

Command and control

Clear command and control structures are critical to the success of peacekeeping operations, particularly as they operate in volatile political and security environments. They are very important in transitions when operations are undertaken in coordination with another organization. The need for clear strategic and operational guidance is vitally important. The transitions in Mali and the Central African Republic re-emphasized that complex multinational peace operations require a clear and effective command and control framework. In both contexts, the African Union encountered challenges due to the lack of means of communication between force headquarters and sector headquarters, as well as a lack of clarity on reporting procedures.

In Mali, the relatively short transition time frame affected command and control structures in part by triggering the dissolution of the Joint Operations Centre of AFISMA. That challenge was better managed in the Central African Republic through the establishment of a common Joint Operations Centre between the African Union and the United Nations ahead of the transfer of authority. In addition, continuity in command and control was facilitated by the rehatting of the Force Commander of MISCA following a competitive recruitment process, as well as some of the staff officers and several civilian staff members of MISCA. Despite initial challenges regarding the establishment of communications infrastructure, coordination between MISCA, Operation Sangaris and the European Union-led peacekeeping force in the Central African Republic was facilitated by the integrity of the command within the respective forces and the clarity of their respective mandates, a lesson that should be taken into account when planning joint endeavours in the future. The effective and continued direction provided by the leadership of BINUCA/MINUSCA and MISCA throughout the transition was also instrumental.

Rehatting modalities

The rehatting of police and force contingents operating under African-led peace operations is a central element of the operational planning process during transitions. In the cases of Mali and the Central African Republic, the Security Council, in its resolutions 2100 (2013) and 2149 (2014), requested the United Nations to absorb as many military and police personnel as possible from the African-led peace operations into the United Nations peacekeeping mission, in accordance with United Nations standards and in coordination with ECOWAS and ECCAS. In March 2013, the Secretariat conducted an assessment to identify critical shortfalls among AFISMA troops. Efforts were also undertaken to bring troop levels in line with operational requirements, enhance awareness of United Nations peacekeeping mandates and upgrade equipment and self-sustainment capabilities. In the case of the Central African Republic, a capability assessment was conducted jointly with the African Union and ECCAS in May 2014. Shortfalls were then communicated to concerned troop- and police-contributing countries and to bilateral donors in an effort to raise their capacities prior to the transition.

Despite those efforts, which included the provision of grace periods and other measures aimed at strengthening and aligning the missions' command and control structures and harmonizing doctrines and policies, most of the contingents that MINUSMA and MINUSCA inherited on the date of their respective transfers of authority had equipment and self-sustainment capabilities that remained below United Nations standards. The transitions in Mali and the Central African Republic, therefore, highlight the need for increased collaboration on force generation between the African Union and the United Nations at an early stage, including through joint predeployment visits in order to facilitate the rehatting process. The challenges related to troop standards underscore the need for continued support for broader efforts to build the capacity of African contingents, including through support from bilateral partners.

Challenges also arose in both countries with regard to the implementation of the United Nations human rights screening policy, owing to concerns about the human rights record of some contingents to be rehatted, including contingents belonging to national forces listed in the annexes of my annual report on children and armed conflict. The human rights screening policy requires the United Nations to ensure that it does not deploy for service any person who has been involved in violations of international human rights or humanitarian law. As far as AFISMA and MISCA were concerned, the application of the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces revealed several factors and risks that the Organization was compelled to take into consideration ahead of the rehatting process in the Central African Republic. Those concerns were only partially addressed by putting in place mitigation measures, including training and additional proactive screening of MISCA contingents in the case of the Central African Republic. In future, timely coordination on and implementation of the human rights screening policy at the earliest stages of the African Union-United Nations transition planning would enhance compliance with human rights standards.

Civilian capacities

The transitions in Mali and the Central African Republic also have implications for the coordination and implementation of specific civilian-related

mandated tasks, principally human rights and the protection of civilians. There are also issues related to coordination with the humanitarian community. In both countries, the African Union deployed multidisciplinary civilian capabilities to support the military and police components and enhance the capacity of AFISMA and MISCA to deliver on their protection of civilians mandate and coordinate with other stakeholders. However, the lessons learned from both transitions suggest that the work and expertise of the African Union in the area of human rights could be further harnessed. There is also a need for greater harmonization between African Union and United Nations standards and working methods, particularly when it comes to monitoring, reporting and following up on human rights violations. There were improvements in the case of the Central African Republic, owing to, notably, the establishment of coordination mechanisms. However, the African Union and the United Nations need to improve their common understanding of the protection of civilians. The work of both organizations in that area would also benefit from more systematic coordination, combined with enhanced civilian capacity to implement strategies related to the protection of civilians.

Support arrangements

An operationally robust African Union peace support operation that can seamlessly integrate, at the operational level, into a United Nations peacekeeping operation is critical to a successful transition. In that regard, the ability to secure adequate support is a major constraint facing the African Union in the conduct of its peace operations. The Security Council has repeatedly emphasized, including most recently in resolution 2167 (2014), the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing for regional organizations when they undertake peacekeeping operations under a United Nations mandate. In the same resolution, the Council also recalled the responsibility of regional organizations to secure resources for their activities, including through contributions by their member States and support from partners.

The Security Council requested in resolutions 2085 (2012) and 2127 (2013) that I provide a package of "soft" support to AFISMA and MISCA, respectively. Given the lack of available personnel, both AFISMA and MISCA required additional support staff and civilian personnel during their start-up phases. In accordance with resolution 2127 (2013), the deployment of United Nations experts to support MISCA provided additional technical surge capacity to the African Union mission, including in the areas of mission support, communications and military and police planning. Meanwhile, in its resolution 2149 (2014), the Council authorized the deployment of military enablers to MINUSCA before the transfer of authority on 15 September 2014, including to help stand up the military and police components of MINUSCA.

In its resolutions 2085 (2012) and 2127 (2013), the Security Council requested that I establish trust funds to support AFISMA and MISCA operations, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy, in order to supplement the resource mobilization efforts of the African Union. As a result, the trust funds established for AFISMA and MISCA received $44 million and $5 million, respectively. The trust fund established for the Central African Republic enabled the delivery of a communications package to MISCA. Disagreements persisted, however, over the condition of some equipment and led to a delay in its installation. In Mali, the trust fund was initially intended to address some of the needs identified

for AFISMA through the acquisition of critical equipment from the United Nations strategic deployment stocks.

The terms of reference of the AFISMA trust funds, established separately by the African Union and the United Nations, allowed for the full range of logistical support to be covered, including food, fuel and strategic lift, as well as reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment. However, in the case of the United Nations-managed trust fund, the relatively limited amount of funds available, coupled with the uncertainty regarding the sustainability of the trust fund mechanisms, shifted the focus towards one-time acquisition of equipment instead of direct operational support. Most of the pledges made by donors were generally earmarked for non-lethal assistance, and therefore precluded the African Union from using them to reimburse contingent-owned equipment. That was the case for 98 per cent of the support pledged at the donor conference for MISCA held by the African Union on 1 February 2014 in Addis Ababa. The African Union also had to contend with the low rate of disbursement of the pledges made by partners in Addis Ababa.

The lessons learned from the transitions in Mali and the Central African Republic demonstrate that the planning for AFISMA and MISCA, in terms of troop strength and capabilities, was influenced predominantly by the estimated availability of voluntary contributions rather than the actual needs on the ground. That was, however, partially offset in both cases by the use of already established, bilateral and multilateral African Union-managed reserve funds for African-led peace support operations. In response to the requests made by the Security Council in resolutions 2085 (2012) and 2127 (2013) for Member States and partners to provide financial support and contributions in kind to AFISMA and MISCA to enable their deployment, some Member States, particularly France and the United States of America, provided significant non-lethal and lethal support directly to a number of troop- and police-contributing countries. The provision of weapons and vehicles by France and strategic lift and other support by the United States were essential for the deployment of additional MISCA contingents. Notwithstanding those measures, however, some of the bilateral support to troop- and police-contributing countries was delivered only after the transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA.

Conclusions and recommendations

The specific circumstances of each conflict should determine the particular model of collaboration between the African Union and the United Nations. It is important, however, to continue to improve the manner in which the two organizations, as well as the regional economic communities, collaborate to prevent and manage conflicts. In that context, the issue of subsidiarity between the African Union and its subregional organizations needs to be addressed with renewed vigour, within the framework of the African Peace and Security Architecture, as partnerships work best when there are common strategic objectives, political coherence and a clear division of responsibilities. It is equally important that efforts be pursued to enhance cooperation between the secretariats of the two organizations. That should include the strengthening of existing mechanisms such as the Joint Task Force on Peace and Security of the United Nations and African Union.

The Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union have significant roles to play in setting the strategic direction for collaboration,

particularly in the context of a possible transition. It is therefore recommended that the two Councils continue their constructive efforts to strengthen consultation and information-sharing regarding countries on their respective agendas. That is important at all times, but it is particularly important during the process of mandating and deploying African Union-led peace operations. In that regard, I am encouraged that the Security Council, in accordance with its presidential statement of 16 December 2014 (S/PRST/2014/27), intends to hold timely consultations and conduct collaborative field missions with the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, as appropriate, to formulate cohesive positions and strategies on a case-by-case basis in dealing with conflict situations in Africa.

The transitions in Mali and the Central African Republic highlight the importance of early engagement by the two organizations in joint assessments and planning from the outset, taking into account the political and security dimensions of the conflicts concerned. Such planning should allow the United Nations and the African Union to develop a common vision, resulting in increased efficiency and more cost-effective mission support plans and doctrines. When the transition from an African Union operation to a United Nations peacekeeping mission is envisaged, an early indication that that is the intended course of action would improve planning during the period.

To ensure greater predictability, the two organizations should identify context-specific benchmarks that could be used to determine the conditions under which a transition should take place, given the needs in the country and the situation on the ground. The benchmarks should also take into account the time required to set up support arrangements for an African Union-led peace operation and the lead time needed to deploy a United Nations peacekeeping mission.

The transitions in Mali and the Central African Republic also confirmed that continued regional engagement remains vital to furthering stabilization efforts and sustaining political momentum. Future planning for transitions should therefore take into consideration the role of post-transition, African Union-led presences and mechanisms. It should also assess the support that the United Nations would be able to continue providing to sustain such multidimensional presences. In that regard, I again take note of the Security Council presidential statement of 16 December 2014, in which it stressed the importance of supporting the political role of the African Union during transitions, as well as in the formulation and implementation of governance and other reforms to be carried out in addressing the root causes of conflict in Africa.

Where rehatting of personnel from African Union to United Nations peace operations is envisaged, it is important for the two organizations to collaborate from the outset on force and police generation. They should consult closely with troop- and police-contributing countries about the required capabilities and their compliance with United Nations policy and doctrine, particularly with respect to human rights. It should be envisaged within the broader context of the support of the United Nations for the operationalization of the African Standby Force, whose deployment in Mali and the Central African Republic has opened up new avenues for cooperation.

Early joint planning and coordination should also apply to the transition of civilian capacity, including with respect to the human rights and protection of civilians mandates of the peace operations concerned. In that regard, the African

Union could consider developing an institutional framework for deploying human rights personnel to peace operations. The United Nations could provide support for the development of relevant policies, methodologies and planning processes. In addition, increased coordination and understanding of the two organizations' respective protection of civilians mandates and the strengthening of civilian capacity would be critical to ensuring the effective delivery of those mandates.

Predictable and sustainable support remains critical to the success of transitions from African Union peace operations to United Nations peacekeeping operations. It should continue to be led by regional organizations who should secure resources from their member States and partners. However, experiences in Mali and the Central African Republic have also confirmed that no support modality is sufficient on its own. The predictability and sustainability of funding is even more important in the context of peace enforcement operations. In that regard, there is a need to pursue efforts to optimize the full range of support modalities, including for the timely operationalization of the African Standby Force, which can be done through a combination of voluntary, assessed and bilateral support, as appropriate. Pre-approved modalities for the use of trust funds and the establishment by the African Union of pre-approved standing contracts with service providers could also be envisaged. That would help shorten timelines for the operationalization of support and enhance the management by the African Union of extrabudgetary support packages provided by partners, such as the European Union-supported African Peace Facility. In that regard, I welcome the report of the High-level Panel on Alternative Sources of Financing the African Union, under the chairmanship of the former President of Nigeria, Olusegun Obasanjo.

The African Union and the United Nations, in consultation with other partners, should conduct a lessons-learned exercise to review and assess the various mechanisms available to improve the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing African Union peace operations authorized by the Security Council. In addition, as was done in the Central African Republic, the Council could consider authorizing "soft" logistical support packages or technical support teams, as appropriate. The early deployment of United Nations expertise and military enablers, including engineering assets and tactical lift capabilities, could also be considered. The provision of additional United Nations technical and planning advisory capacity and other bilateral assistance would enhance the capacity and effectiveness of African Union operations and facilitate a seamless transfer of authority. Where a transfer of authority is envisioned between the two organizations, the early deployment of a joint transition team would also be important for the effective implementation of the transition plan.

I remain committed to ensuring closer interaction between both secretariats and strengthening the existing mechanisms that guide their collaboration. That would facilitate future transition processes, including with respect to decision-making and tasking. To ensure a more coherent framework for global peacekeeping, the United Nations is committed to working with the African Union to develop a creative and flexible transition toolbox embodying a common vision that the United Nations and African Union would employ, when and where appropriate, to inform future transition processes. The toolbox would include guidance and standards on (a) joint assessments and planning; (b) predeployment visits and force generation; (c) coordination mechanisms; (d) continuity in command and control, as well as

rehatting; (e) transfer of civilian capacity; (f) support mechanisms; and (g) arrangements to increase troop standards.

In that regard, as requested by the Security Council in its presidential statement of 16 December 2014, I intend to present a report on ways to further strengthen the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union on issues of peace and security in Africa, including the work of the United Nations Office to the African Union, in 2016. The outcome of the lessons-learned exercise also has implications for cooperation between the United Nations regional organizations more broadly, including the critical role played by bilateral partners during transitions. I intend to explore those further in my report on the partnership between the United Nations and regional organizations in peacekeeping, to be issued by 31 March 2015, as requested by the Council in resolution 2167 (2014).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

United Nations A/ES-10/670–S/2015/4

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 5 January 2015 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

A new year has begun and the Palestinian people and their leadership continue to face an unrelenting barrage of repressive, illegal and destructive measures by Israel, the occupying Power.

In addition to the ongoing colonization of the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, gross human rights violations, the seizure and destruction of homes and properties, the arrest and detention of thousands of civilians and an inhumane blockade on more than 1.8 million of our people in the Gaza Strip, Israel, the occupying Power, has now also resumed the theft of Palestinian tax revenues in direct retaliation for the legitimate, peaceful steps taken by the Palestinian leadership in the pursuit of justice and for the purpose of protecting the Palestinian people and advancing the realization of their rights, including to self-determination and freedom.

The "withholding" of Palestinian tax revenues — funds collected on our behalf by Israel and which Israel is obliged to transfer to us according to signed agreements — constitutes a blatant act of theft and of collective punishment. In this regard, we wish to underscore that these tax revenues constitute the core of the budgetary funding for our governmental institutions, including for the payment of salaries to civil servants, and thus completely undermine the effective functioning of institutions, including in terms of education, health, public safety and sanitation. Here we must recall the obligation of the occupying Power, in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention, to ensure the well-being of the civilian population under its occupation, an obligation that Israel is gravely breaching as it impedes and harms the well-being of the Palestinian civilian population through countless such illegal policies and actions.

The announcement by the Government of Israel that it is withholding tax revenues in response to Palestine's recent rightful accession to several international

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conventions and treaties, including the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, proves that this illegal, punitive action is also being taken in direct retaliation against our Government and against the Palestinian civilian population, in breach of international humanitarian law, which prohibits such reprisals. Moreover, we reiterate that such an action constitutes an act of piracy for which Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable.

We thus reiterate our urgent appeal to the international community, including the Security Council and all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system, to uphold its responsibilities to address this illegal situation in all its manifestations. This year, 2015, as we approach almost a half century of this belligerent Israeli military occupation, the international community cannot stand idly by while an entire people suffers such relentless oppression and crimes, including war crimes, and the denial of its most basic human rights, including to liberty and independence, and while the very foundations of international law are being undermined.

We urge States Members of the United Nations to redouble their efforts, individually and collectively, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, and consistent with the relevant United Nations resolutions, to hold Israel, the occupying Power, accountable for all of its violations and to compel its compliance with the law. At the same time, we appeal for the necessary support for Palestine's peaceful, diplomatic efforts to realize the rights of the Palestinian people and salvage the prospects for justice and a lasting peace, which continue to be gravely threatened by Israel's illegal actions.

Despite the recent setbacks in this regard, particularly due to the regrettable outcome in the Security Council on 30 December 2014, we reaffirm our full commitment to peace, as well as to international law, as demonstrated by the recent accessions by Palestine, and reaffirm our resolve to continuing all legitimate political and legal efforts aimed at ending the occupation, achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive peace that guarantees the independence of the State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and fulfilling the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

This letter is in follow-up to our 533 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 24 December 2014 (A/ES-10/669-S/2014/947), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed against the Palestinian people. Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador,
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations A/69/715–S/2015/5

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 24 December 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed in November 2014 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 24 December 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 November 2014	1027	An Israeli enemy Merkava tank near the Jabal al-Tayyarah position pointed its cannon towards Lebanese territory. The tank left at 1055 hours.
	1450	Outside the town of Kafr Shuba, opposite observation point OP4 of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) Indian contingent, an Israeli enemy patrol fired shots into the air in the direction of civilian Khidr Nab'ah while he was grazing his herd. He was not wounded. He fled with his herd in the direction of the town of Shab'a.
6 November 2014	0930	In the locality of Jabal al-Shahl on the outskirts of the town of Shab'a, near observation point OP2 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent, an Israeli enemy patrol violated the line of withdrawal by a distance of some 50 metres. The soldiers stationed at the point shouted at the patrol, which then retreated into the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1315	In the area of Metulla–Sahl al-Khiyam, near point B90, an Israeli enemy David vehicle approached from within occupied Palestinian territory as civilian Ahmad al-Rajab was grazing his herd within Lebanese territory some 15 metres from the Blue Line. Six soldiers disembarked, stood along the technical fence and began to hurl stones at the shepherd and his flock, and shouted at and threatened him. A Humvee vehicle then approached and positioned itself next to the technical fence. At 1330 hours, both vehicles departed in the direction of the Metulla settlement.
7 November 2014	0915	Opposite the Kafr Killa–Udaysah road, near points B82 and TP37 inside occupied Palestinian territory, a tractor escorted by an Israeli enemy patrol sprayed pesticide within Lebanese territory near the technical fence.
10 November 2014	1230 1500	The Israeli enemy installed a radome on a pole at the Ruwaysat al-Alam position, inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
11 November 2014	1014	From a location near the Israeli enemy Jabal al-Tayyarah position, four enemy soldiers monitored Lebanese territory using scopes mounted on their weapons, which they pointed towards Lebanese Army soldiers on the Lebanese side of the Blue Line.
18 November 2014	0725 0745	An Israeli enemy tank positioned itself near the Jabal al-Tayyarah position opposite Kafr Killa and pointed its cannon towards Lebanese territory.
19 November 2014	0745 0825	An Israeli enemy tank positioned itself near the Jabal al-Tayyarah position opposite Kafr Killa and pointed its cannon towards Lebanese territory.
	0900 1230	Opposite the town of Marun al-Ra's, near point BP22, an Israeli enemy excavator, escorted by a patrol comprising two personnel carriers, five Jeeps and some 20 soldiers, excavated a water channel and performed maintenance on it. The excavator boom and six of the soldiers crossed the technical fence, without violating the Blue Line.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1305	In the vicinity of the Wazzani River, a Merkava tank inside occupied Palestinian territory pointed its cannon towards Lebanese territory.
	1325	Opposite the Wazzani resort, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Merkava tank and seven soldiers opened the gate and crossed the technical fence by some 10 metres. At 1355 hours, a second patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle and 26 soldiers crossed the technical fence. The soldiers disembarked on the bank of the Wazzani river without violating the Blue Line and placed a suspicious-looking device underneath a tree on the enemy side, opposite the Khalil Abdullah resort. The tank pointed its cannon towards Lebanese territory. At 1500 hours, they returned into occupied territory and closed the gate.
20 November 2014	0935	In Labbunah, Israeli enemy soldiers from the Jall al-'Alam position trained their machine guns on and made obscene gestures at the members of a Lebanese Army patrol.
	1120	While Lebanese Army soldiers were conducting a patrol (Intelligence Directorate, southern branch) along the Lebanese-Palestinian border near the Metulla settlement, seven Israeli enemy soldiers aimed their weapons at the Lebanese soldiers. At 1135 hours, the Israeli enemy soldiers returned into occupied territory.
	1215	As Lebanese Army soldiers patrolling the border between Lebanon and occupied Palestine reached point OP8 (Wazzani), an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles approached from the occupied side. Five soldiers disembarked and aimed their weapons at the Lebanese Army patrol members. At 1225 hours, the Israeli enemy patrol returned into occupied territory.
21 November 2014	0745	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles, a Defender vehicle and two soldiers stopped opposite the town of Kafr Killa. The soldiers pointed their weapons towards Lebanese territory and directed abusive language at passers-by. Two other soldiers approached opposite the Kafr Killa channel, took up positions within the emplacement, loaded their weapons and pointed them towards Lebanese territory, and proceeded to direct abusive language at passers-by. At 0900 hours, the patrol returned into occupied territory.
	0800	As some Aytarun municipality workers were planting trees within Lebanese territory in the Khallat al-Ghamiqah area on the outskirts of the town of Aytarun, opposite point B56-1, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Merkava tanks and two Humvee vehicles approached. The patrol positioned itself along the technical fence and the tanks pointed their cannons towards Lebanese territory. Six soldiers disembarked, spread out and trained their machine guns on the workers. At 1200 hours, the patrol returned into occupied territory.
23 November 2014	1300	While Lebanese Army soldiers were conducting a patrol along the Lebanese-Palestinian border, at the Abbad Lebanese Army observation point, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle and 10 soldiers approached from within occupied Palestinian territory. The soldiers armed and trained their weapons on the Lebanese Army patrol, swearing at a Lebanese soldier in Arabic. At 1325 hours, the enemy patrol returned into occupied territory.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1245	Israeli enemy soldiers stationed at the Ramta position fired five shots into the air inside occupied Palestinian territory, in order to prevent some shepherds and their herd from crossing the Blue Line.
	1417 1545	From the Jabal al-Tayyarah position in Metulla, an Israeli enemy tank pointed its cannon towards Lebanese territory.
28 November 2014	1510	Within occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the Lebanese Army Duhayrah position, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Humvee vehicle with four soldiers on board approached. One of the patrol members said to a Lebanese Army soldier, "If you were a man, you would shoot". The Lebanese soldier did not respond.
29 November 2014	1015	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising 20 soldiers, four Merkava tanks, three personnel carriers, two Hummer vehicles and a Land Rover vehicle planted an Israeli flag near the Birkat al-Naqqar gate and did maintenance work on the cameras installed at the Birkat al-Naqqar position. At 1100 hours, the patrol departed.
30 November 2014	1403	From the Ruwaysat al-Alam position, an Israeli enemy Merkava tank pointed its cannon towards Lebanese territory and at the Lebanese Army Birkat al-Naqqar position.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 November 2014	0440	An Israeli enemy naval patrol off Naqurah directed a searchlight towards a Lebanese boat 50 metres from the line of buoys within Lebanese territorial waters.
19 November 2014	0705	Six large balloons were seen at sea off Ra's Naqurah, floating north from occupied Palestinian waters into Lebanese territorial waters.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
5 November 2014	1225	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2240 hours over Rumaysh.
6 November 2014	0905	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1030 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1335	Three Israeli enemy helicopters violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They headed south, releasing decoy flares over the above-mentioned waters before leaving at 1405 hours.
	1405	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2300 over Rumaysh.
7 November 2014	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
8 November 2014	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0945 hours over Naqurah.
	1620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over the line of buoys and headed north.
9 November 2014	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1030 hours over Kafr Killa.
10 November 2014	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2050 hours over Naqurah.
	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1110 hours over Rumaysh.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2255	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the towns of Rumaysh and Marun al-Ra's, releasing 10 decoy flares. It left at 2305 hours, heading towards occupied Palestinian territory.
11 November 2014	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1710 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1640 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1630 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2135 hours over Naqurah.
12 November 2014	1100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1615 hours over Naqurah.
	1105	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. It circled over the sea between Khaldah and Sidon before leaving at 1730 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
13 November 2014	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1715 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1530 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2000 hours over Rumaysh.
15 November 2014	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1030 hours over Kafr Killa.
17 November 2014	0045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0155 hours over Naqurah.
18 November 2014	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1400 hours over Rumaysh.
	1010	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1840 hours over Rumaysh.
19 November 2014	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the North before leaving at 1645 hours over Naqurah.
	1520	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Labbunah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1530 hours over occupied territory.
27 November 2014	1225	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over the sea off Juniyah and headed southeast. They left at 1240 hours over Rumaysh.
29 November 2014	0555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1520 hours over Rumaysh.
30 November 2014	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

United Nations S/2015/6

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 January 2015
English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 6 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that on Monday, 19 January 2015, the Security Council plans to hold an open debate at the ministerial level entitled "Inclusive development for the maintenance of international peace and security". The related concept note is attached (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Cristián **Barros**
Permanent Representative

15-00191 (E) 120115 120115

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 6 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Inclusive development for the maintenance of international peace and security

Concept note

Introduction

The open debate proposed by Chile is grounded in a holistic view of international security, based on the interlinkages between the three pillars of the United Nations system: peace and security, development and human rights (General Assembly resolution 60/1).

Time and again, modern conflict — particularly intra-State and asymmetric conflicts — have shown that, for any prevention policy to be effective, it must address appropriately the underlying causes of the conflict, which may include socioeconomic, gender-based, ethnic, tribal, religious and ideological tensions that undermine the legitimacy of States and disrupt the governance of their societies. The aim of this open debate is to underline the need to pre-empt internal conflicts before they threaten international peace and security, and to promote proactively stable societies where radicalization, violence and extremism have no place.

In this context, we postulate that national, territorial, social, gender-based, cultural and tribal inclusion and inclusive development are important factors for maintaining and building peace and, as such, should be discussed in the body responsible for guaranteeing international security, in line with Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), in which the Council recognizes that addressing certain threats requires comprehensively addressing underlying factors and promoting, inter alia, social cohesion and inclusiveness.

Exclusion and discrimination are the root causes of many conflicts. Indeed, as a result of racial, ethnic, social, gender-based, religious, cultural or economic exclusion, certain communities or groups are marginalized from their countries' development. That is why, in an atmosphere of systematic discrimination and marginalization, disaffected youth are more easily radicalized and often end up being recruited by non-State actors who engage in violence and/or terrorism.

Exclusion and inequality are particularly dangerous in multicultural, multi-ethnic and multinational States, where certain national or regional components are marginalized and/or where minority rights are not respected institutionally or in practice. This — as evidenced by cases that remain on the Council's agenda — leads to a spiral of radicalization and armed violence.

An inclusive society is one that overcomes differences based on geography, race, gender, class and generation in order to create equal opportunities, regardless of the origin of national, ethnic and cultural groups, and in which political and military power comes under civilian authority. The imperative of an inclusive society can thus be seen as both a precondition for stability, development and democratic governance, and an ethical and political commitment.

Inclusiveness and the Security Council

The Security Council has and already played a role in this area and should continue to do so. Perhaps the most emblematic example is the Council's call for the formation of an inclusive Government in the multinational and multi-faith State of Iraq (press release SC /11519), where social, ethnic and religious exclusion has been a determining factor in the spread of radical extremist groups. The Council has also stressed the importance of an inclusive transition process in Yemen (press release SC/11595) and the need for a comprehensive and inclusive peace agreement to end the crisis in Mali (press release SC/11604).

The Council has addressed inclusion in electoral processes. In the case of the Central African Republic, it has promoted, inter alia, free, fair, transparent and inclusive elections, including the full and effective participation of women at all levels and at an early stage, and the participation of internally displaced persons[1] and refugees (resolution 2149 (2014)). In the case of Burundi, the Council called upon the Government to foster inclusive elections by continuing to improve dialogue between all national actors, including civil society (resolution 2137 (2014)).

The Council has also underlined that sustainable peace and development cannot be achieved without the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, and that women should be included as active participants in all stages of peacebuilding (Statement by the President of the Security Council S/PRST/2011/4). During the open debate on women, peace and security, held on 28 October 2014 (S/PRST/2014/21), States provided examples of the role played by women as agents of peace in their communities.

In Liberia, the national reconciliation and peacebuilding process has been based on the establishment of mechanisms for the inclusion of all sectors — with women playing a special role in the process —[2] in strengthening the rule of law. The Security Council has also made significant efforts to promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of child soldiers by addressing the root causes of their recruitment, to ensure that they can be reintegrated into their communities and that they are not return to armed conflict (resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions).

The peace agreements considered by the Council[3] also count social cohesion and inclusiveness among the factors that preserve the territorial integrity and unity of States. Other resolutions and documents highlight the role of inclusive political agreements in peacebuilding.[4]

In its resolution 2171 (2014), the Security Council recalled that the prevention of conflict remains a primary responsibility of States, that States need to adopt a

[1] Arria-formula meeting hosted by Chile and Australia on the protection of internally displaced persons, held on 30 May 2014.

[2] The initiative "Peace Huts", led by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), for the settlement of conflicts and promotion of women-led community mediation, involving men and children. http://www.unwomen.org/es/news/stories/2012/9/from-conflict-resolution-to-prevention-connecting-peace-huts-to-the-police-in-liberia#sthash.FTXc7Rfr.dpuf.

[3] For example, the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi (2000).

[4] Joint communiqué of the eighth annual joint consultative meeting between members of the Security Council of the United Nations and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union (S/2014/400, annex).

comprehensive strategy for conflict prevention and sustainable peace. This should comprise operational and structural measures for the prevention of armed conflict and for addressing its root causes, including through strengthening the rule of law at the international and national levels and promoting sustained economic growth, poverty eradication, social development, sustainable development, national reconciliation, good governance, democracy, gender equality and respect for, and protection of, human rights.

The debate proposed by Chile falls precisely within this framework.

Towards social inclusion strategies

Consistent with the comprehensive strategy for conflict prevention and sustainable peace mentioned in resolution 2171 (2014), we advocate comprehensive strategies for social inclusion that draw on the best practices available.

These best practices are inspired by various multilateral institutions. The Social Charter of the Americas of the Organization of American States (2012) has made a significant contribution to the promotion of inclusive development in the inter-American system by stating that "development with equity strengthens and consolidates democracy, since the two are interdependent and mutually reinforcing". The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has conducted significant studies on improving social inclusion at the local level. The States or international organizations concerned should cooperate with other States requiring assistance in the development of such strategies and indicators. While there is no single model to follow, given different levels of development, the European Union's Lisbon Strategy for economic, social and environmental renewal (2000) represents a relevant approach in this area.

The Dili Declaration (2010) proposed a new vision for State-building and peacebuilding in fragile States, identifying priorities for reducing poverty, deterring conflict and providing better conditions for their people. The Declaration recognizes that there can be no development without security; points out that States have a responsibility to resolve their internal conflicts and to address the needs of their people; and identifies conflict resolution and prevention, reconciliation, social inclusion, peacebuilding, dialogue and the rule of law as priority areas of action.

Inclusive development and armed conflict

Armed conflict seriously affects — and is perhaps the greatest obstacle to — development, and destroys the political, social, economic and cultural fabric of societies. By contrast, inclusive political and economic institutions create a virtuous circle of governance and resilience that leads to stronger States. In a broader sense, inclusive societies provide equal opportunities for all, which, in turn, strengthens peaceful coexistence and governance.

A perfect illustration of how exclusion on the grounds of ethnicity leads to conflict is the case of Rwanda. Twenty years later, the country has put itself back on the path to stability and development thanks to inclusive public policies, which the international community at large must continue to support. On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Rwanda genocide, the Council emphasized the particular importance of all forms of education in order to prevent the commission of future genocides.

Bloody clashes between religious groups have exacerbated the humanitarian crises and the climate of violence in Central Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, forcing the Council to seek answers. The Arria-formula meeting on intercommunal dialogue and crime prevention in the Central African Republic, held on 14 March 2014, highlighted the importance of the work of religious leaders at the community and local level in addressing the situation of Muslim minorities being forced to seek refuge in neighbouring countries.

Inclusive development is also relevant in the case of Haiti, where the peacekeeping operation has managed to put an end to armed confrontation, although the continued support of the Security Council in social, political and economic development, inter alia, is required in order to build a politically stable and secure country which offers growth opportunities to its people.

As a corollary, and as the experiences from peace operations and missions authorized by the Council show, the maintenance of comprehensive and lasting international peace and security involves the promotion of inclusive societies, which fosters a process of peace, security and development. Promoting inclusiveness should be encouraged and supported by the entire United Nations system.

Objectives of the open debate

- To note the importance of territorial, national, ethnic, social, gender-based, economic and cultural inclusion for the political stability, democratic governance, development and territorial integrity of States, which are the factors and virtues of effective conflict prevention.
- To help detect sources of exclusion and risk by identifying populations exposed to exclusion with a view to developing — within and outside the United Nations system — early warning mechanisms to address serious cases of exclusion and put in place remedial and mitigation measures.
- To strengthen the role of the United Nations system in supporting inclusive development strategies, including in the Peacebuilding Commission and in appropriate regional agencies (Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations).
- To identify the particular challenges, in terms of inclusion, facing States that are emerging from conflict or that are engaged in peacebuilding efforts.
- To identify and disseminate best practices and models of inclusive development at the local, national, regional and international levels.
- To discuss how the working methods of the Security Council can be used to help ensure that the Council is informed of serious situations of exclusion which have, or may have, the potential to affect international peace and security.

Expected outcome

The intention of the Presidency would be to adopt a presidential statement based on the idea that inclusive development contributes effectively to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The presidential statement would help to consolidate the principle of the interlinkages between the three pillars of the United Nations and to strengthen coordinated and systemic actions by the Organization as a whole. This would contribute to more effective implementation of the Council's conflict prevention and peacebuilding measures.

Format

As in previous years, the meeting will be held in an open debate format to allow Member States to share their views on matters pertaining to the item under consideration. The open debate will take place on 19 January 2015.

Briefings

The Secretary-General will deliver opening remarks. Statements may be delivered by the following keynote speakers:

- The Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon.
- The Chairman of the Peacebuilding Commission, Ambassador Antonio de Aguiar Patriota (Brazil).
- 2011 Nobel Peace Laureate, President of the Gbowee Peace Foundation Africa, Ms. Leymah Gbowee.

United Nations A/69/717–S/2015/7

General Assembly
Security Council

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8 January 2015
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Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 107
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 7 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the following information:

From 2011 to 22 December 2014, some 16,861 Syrian civilians, including 1,810 children, have been killed by bombings and mortar shell attacks carried out by armed terrorist groups against Syrian cities. The number of civilians injured in those bombings and attacks stands at 14,980, including 2,689 children.

Those figures cover all Syrian governorates, with the exception of Raqqah. They do not include the members of the Syrian Arab Army, security services and law enforcement forces who died in clashes with terrorist organizations and individual terrorists, including foreign terrorist fighters and mercenaries who were brought into Syria by those States that support terrorism in order to wreak havoc in the country, in a stark and ongoing violation of Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1989 (2011), 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014). The above-mentioned figures also do not include those civilians who were assassinated, had their throats cut or were killed in some other savage, criminal manner favoured by those terrorist organizations.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic once again calls on the Security Council to shoulder its responsibility and condemn and hold accountable the regimes of those States that support terrorism, at the forefront of which are the governing regimes of Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. It should also require those regimes to cease their destructive practices, which threaten international peace and security.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 107, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Permanent Representative

15-00200 (E) 120115 120115

Please recycle

United Nations A/69/714–S/2015/8

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 January 2015
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 29 December 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed in October 2014 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-00198 (E) 120115 130115

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Annex to the identical letters dated 29 December 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 October 2014	1448	An Israeli enemy Merkava tank positioned along the technical fence, 200 metres west of point TP16, pointed its cannon towards Lebanese territory.
4 October 2014	1920	Israeli enemy soldiers directed obscene language at soldiers in a Lebanese Army patrol opposite the Kafr Killa road.
5 October 2014	1325	From within the occupied Shab'a Farms, an Israeli enemy patrol fired shots at the Lebanese Army observation point in the Saddanah locality outside the town of Shab'a, injuring a Lebanese soldier.
7 October 2014	1405	Israeli enemy forces fired six artillery rounds, which landed outside the town of Kafr Shuba. Between 1510 and 1545 hours, they fired two rounds, which landed outside the town of Kafr Shuba; 15 rounds, which landed in the Shamis locality outside the town of Shab'a; and two rounds, which landed in Saddanah outside the town of Habbariyah. No one was wounded.
8 October 2014	1940	From a military vehicle, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory from the area between the position east of Ra's al-Naqurah and Ra's al-Naqurah 2.
9 October 2014	0910	From within occupied territory opposite the town of Naqurah, at point B3, Israeli enemy soldiers pointed machine guns mounted on vehicles towards Lebanese Army patrol soldiers.
11 October 2014	1845 1900	From within the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired three flares over the Shahl position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
12 October 2014	0005 0030	From within the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired three flares over the Shahl position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1630 1800	From within the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy combed the perimeter around its positions using medium machine guns. Moving vehicles were also heard.
14 October 2014	1100 1600	In Saddanah outside the town of Shab'a near observation point OP4 of the Indian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), an Israeli enemy bulldozer lifted earthen berms and excavated the land where an explosive had detonated. The enemy also installed a pole mounted with a surveillance camera.
21 October 2014	1025	From within the Duhayrah gate position, a Merkava tank pointed its cannon towards the Lebanese Army Ghaba'in position. At 1105 hours, it returned into occupied territory.
	1915 2000	The Israeli enemy fired nine flares over the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
22 October 2014	0800 1630	In the Jabal al-Rus-Saddanah locality, an Israeli enemy bulldozer levelled the ground and fortified the earthen berms. The bulldozer was escorted by three Merkava tanks and approximately 15 enemy soldiers, who took up combat positions.
	0910	From within occupied Palestinian territory opposite the Lebanese Army Wazzani observation point, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Merkava tank and approximately 30 soldiers approached. They opened the gate, crossed the technical fence, went down to the river bank and walked towards the resort without violating the Blue Line. The tank pointed its cannon towards Lebanese territory.
23 October 2014	1110	On the outskirts of the town of Mays al-Jabal in the Kurum al-Shiraqi area, while the shepherd Sa'id Husayn Hamadi was grazing his herd along the Blue Line near points B64 and B56, the Israeli enemy fired a warning shot from its Jawbiyyah position. The shot landed between the technical fence and the Blue Line. No one was wounded.
24 October 2014	1533 1553	Opposite the town of Kafr Killa, an Israeli enemy tank pointed its cannon towards Lebanese territory.
27 October 2014	2046	On the outskirts of the town of Marun al-Ra's, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising six soldiers crossed the Blue Line northwards into Lebanese territory by a distance of some 15 metres. At 2303 hours, the enemy patrol departed into occupied territory.
28 October 2014	0650	Opposite the town of Aytarun near point BP25, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising 10 soldiers crossed the Blue Line by several metres. At 0804 hours, the enemy patrol departed into occupied territory.
	0800	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising 50 soldiers approached the area opposite the Kafr Killa-Udaysah road, near the channel by point B82. The soldiers spread out in the orchards and made provocative gestures at the civilians passing by on the road. At 1000 hours, they returned into occupied territory.
	2110 2145	The Israeli enemy combed the perimeter surrounding the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms with medium weapons.
30 October 2014	1651 1750	The Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards the Tall al-Rahib position in the direction of the town of Ayta al-Sha'b inside Lebanese territory.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
13 October 2014	0355	From within occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, 150 metres from the shore (buoy No. 3), an Israeli enemy launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
31 October 2014	0440	From its position in Ra's al-Naqurah, 250 metres from the shore, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds in the region of the line of buoys.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 October 2014	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0935	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1110 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2025 hours over Rumaysh.
3 October 2014	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1450 hours over the Shab'a Farms.
5 October 2014	1135	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Kafr Killa.
6 October 2014	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1540 hours over Yarun.
	1710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1845 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0725 hours on 7 October over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. It circled over the sea off Juniyah, Jubayl, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0710 hours on 7 October over the sea off Naqurah.
	2240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0735 hours on 7 October over Rumaysh.
7 October 2014	0900	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the North before leaving at 1635 hours over Rumaysh.
	0925	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0955 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1005	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Rumaysh.
	1545	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 October 2014	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
9 October 2014	1415	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1820 hours over Rumaysh.
12 October 2014	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1630 1800	Israeli helicopters circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
13 October 2014	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1125 hours over Naqurah.
	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0955 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
17 October 2014	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1600 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1915 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1010	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Rumaysh.
18 October 2014	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1000 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
20 October 2014	1500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
21 October 2014	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1415 hours over Rumaysh.
	0915	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1015 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
22 October 2014	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
23 October 2014	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 1445 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
24 October 2014	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 2120 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1310 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1440	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Tripoli before leaving at 1850 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
25 October 2014	0735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2000 hours over Rumaysh.
	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1425 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
26 October 2014	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1745 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0915	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0950	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the south before leaving at 1455 hours over Kafr Killa.
27 October 2014	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1720 hours over Aytarun.
	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 1345 hours over Rumaysh.
28 October 2014	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq and Zahlah before leaving at 1750 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1400	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2100 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
29 October 2014	0925	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1120 hours over Aytarun.
	1500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2120 hours over Rumaysh.

United Nations S/2015/9

Security Council

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8 January 2015
English
Original: French

Letter dated 6 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the declaration made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 2 January 2015, upon expiry of the ultimatum given to elements of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (see annex).

My Government would be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ignace **Gata Mavita**
Permanent Representative
Ambassador

15-00212 (E) 120115 130115

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 6 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Government declaration concerning the process of voluntary disarmament of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda

On 18 April 2014, the leaders of the Rwandan negative force "Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda" (FDLR) had sent a letter to a number of leading world figures informing them of their commitment to begin, on 30 May 2014, and before witnesses, the voluntary disarmament of their combatants, present for several years in the North Kivu and South Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

As instructed by their respective Heads of State, and anxious to preserve human life, the ministers for foreign affairs and ministers of defence of the States members of both the Southern African Development Community and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region of Africa had decided, at a joint meeting held on 2 July 2014 in Luanda, to grant FDLR a maximum of six months, that is, until 2 January 2015, to meet this commitment, failing which the military option would be pursued against those FDLR combatants who, as of that deadline, had not voluntarily laid down their weapons.

Today, Friday 2 January 2015, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Southern African Development Community, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region of Africa, the African Union and the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism comprising military experts of all the States members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, witnesses of the voluntary disarmament process announced by FDLR, note that the surrender of the FDLR combatants has only taken place in three stages, as follows:

- 30 May 2014: 104 combatants in Kateku, North Kivu province, handed over 104 weapons, including crew-served weapons;
- 9 June 2014: 83 combatants in Kigogo, South Kivu province, handed over 83 weapons, of which 8 were crew-served weapons; and
- 28 December 2014: 84 combatants in Buleusa, North Kivu, and 67 in Burhinyi, South Kivu, handed over 37 and 30 weapons respectively, of which 11 in total were crew-served weapons.

In other words, a total of 337 combatants handed over 254 weapons. This represents only 26 per cent of the total number of FDLR combatants present in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, estimated at 1,300 in October 2012 by the Military Assessment Team, the entity established for that purpose at a summit of Heads of State and Government of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, and comprising military experts of all States members of that regional organization.

It is therefore clear that, despite all the urgings and various encouragements, by both the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the international community, the FDLR voluntary disarmament process, launched seven months ago, has not yielded the expected results by the established deadline of 2 January 2015.

Consequently, anxious to protect the security of the people and their property, and in compliance with the commitments undertaken, particularly that of eradicating all negative forces and all armed groups from its territory, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo hereby informs the nation and the international community that, as of today, 2 January 2015, the military option has become inevitable against those FDLR combatants who have not yet voluntarily laid down their weapons, and all necessary operational measures have been and will be taken to that effect.

Done at Kinshasa, on 2 January 2015
On behalf of the Prime Minister, Head of Government
Willy **Makiashi**
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Employment,
Labour and Social Welfare

United Nations S/2015/10

Security Council

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Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

1. Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and the note by the President of the Security Council dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the list of items of which the Security Council is currently seized. The last full list of items of which the Council is seized, and which have been considered by the Council at a formal meeting since 1 January 2011 (S/2014/10/Add.49), was issued on 8 December 2014. The last weekly addendum (S/2014/10/Add.52) covered developments up to 27 December 2014.

2. The following list sets out the items of which the Security Council is currently seized and which have been considered by the Council at a formal meeting during the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2014. The list indicates the date on which each item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the date of the most recent formal Council meeting held on that item.

1. Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly (6 September 1946; 22 October 2014).
2. The situation in the Middle East (18 July 1960; 18 December 2014).
3. The situation in Cyprus (27 December 1963; 30 July 2014).
4. The situation concerning Western Sahara (20 October 1975; 29 April 2014).
5. The situation in Timor-Leste (15 December 1975; 19 December 2012).
6. United Nations peacekeeping operations (30 May 1990; 20 November 2014).
7. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (2 August 1990; 27 June 2013).
8. The situation in Liberia (22 January 1991; 15 December 2014).
9. The situation in Somalia (17 March 1992; 12 November 2014).
10. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (9 September 1992; 11 November 2014).
11. The question concerning Haiti (16 June 1993; 14 October 2014).

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12. The situation in Burundi (25 October 1993; 5 November 2014).

13. The situation in Afghanistan (24 January 1994; 18 December 2014).

14. The situation in Sierra Leone (27 November 1995; 26 March 2014).

15. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (29 February 1996; 18 December 2014).

16. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 (29 February 1996; 18 December 2014).

17. The situation in the Great Lakes region (1 November 1996; 25 July 2013).

18. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (29 May 1997; 5 November 2014).

19. The situation in the Central African Republic (6 August 1997; 18 December 2014).

20. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) (31 March 1998; 4 December 2014).

21. Children and armed conflict (29 June 1998; 8 September 2014).

22. The situation in Guinea-Bissau (6 November 1998; 25 November 2014).

23. Protection of civilians in armed conflict (12 February 1999; 29 August 2014).

24. Small arms (24 September 1999; 26 September 2013).

25. General issues relating to sanctions (17 April 2000; 25 November 2014).

26. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question (3 October 2000; 30 December 2014).

27. Women and peace and security (24 October 2000; 28 October 2014).

28. Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice (31 October 2000; 29 October 2014).

29. Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (21 January 2001; 24 February 2014).

30. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (10 September 2001; 10 December 2014).

31. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (12 September 2001; 19 November 2014).

32. Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council (18 December 2002; 9 December 2014).

33. The situation in Côte d'Ivoire (20 December 2002; 29 October 2014).

34. Security Council mission (18 June 2003; 19 August 2014).

35. The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security (24 September 2003; 21 February 2014).

36. Central African region (24 November 2003; 10 December 2014).

37. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (22 April 2004; 24 November 2014).

38. Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (11 June 2004; 15 December 2014).[1]

39. Post-conflict peacebuilding (26 May 2005; 15 July 2014).

40. The situation concerning Iraq (31 May 2005; 18 November 2014).

41. Threats to international peace and security (14 September 2005; 19 December 2014).

42. Non-proliferation (29 March 2006; 18 December 2014).

43. Peace consolidation in West Africa (9 August 2006; 8 July 2014).

44. Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea (14 October 2006; 5 March 2014).

45. Maintenance of international peace and security (25 June 2007; 21 August 2014).

46. Peace and security in Africa (25 September 2007; 11 December 2014).

47. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security (6 November 2007; 16 December 2014).

48. Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) (27 August 2008; 22 December 2014).

49. The situation in Libya (22 February 2011; 17 December 2014).[2]

50. The situation in Mali (4 April 2012; 8 October 2014).[3]

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[1] Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 11 November 2013 (S/2013/657), as from that date, the wording of the item "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan" was revised to read "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan".

[2] Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 16 March 2011 (S/2011/141), as from that date, the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under the agenda item entitled "Peace and security in Africa" was subsumed under the item entitled "The situation in Libya".

[3] Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 20 December 2012 (S/2012/961), as from that date, the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to Mali under the agenda item entitled "Peace and security in Africa" was subsumed under the item entitled "The situation in Mali".

51. Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136) (28 February 2014; 12 November 2014).

52. Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264) (13 April 2014; 19 September 2014).

53. The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (22 December 2014; 22 December 2014).

3. The following list sets out those items which were identified in the summary statement for 2014 (S/2014/10 and Add.1-52) as matters of which the Security Council was seized and which have not been considered by the Council at a formal meeting during the three-year period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2014. The list indicates the date on which each item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the date of the most recent formal Council meeting held on that item.

54. The Palestine question (9 December 1947; 25 November 1966).

55. The India-Pakistan question (6 January 1948; 5 November 1965).

56. The Hyderabad question (16 September 1948; 24 May 1949).

57. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (21 February 1958; 21 February 1958).

58. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (18 July 1960; 5 January 1961).

59. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (4 January 1961; 5 January 1961).

60. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (4 December 1971; 27 December 1971).

61. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (9 December 1971; 9 December 1971).

62. Complaint by Cuba (17 September 1973; 18 September 1973).

63. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East (15 December 1973; 15 December 1973).

64. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question (12 January 1976; 11 October 1985).

65. The situation in the occupied Arab territories (4 May 1976; 13 July 1998).

66. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights (9 June 1976; 30 April 1980).

67. The situation between Iran and Iraq (26 September 1980; 31 January 1991).

68. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (2 October 1985; 4 October 1985).

69. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (4 February 1986; 6 February 1986).

70. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (15 April 1986; 24 April 1986).

71. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (21 April 1988; 25 April 1988).

72. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (9 February 1990; 9 February 1990).

73. The situation in Georgia (8 October 1992; 15 June 2009).

74. Briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (10 November 2000; 8 January 2009).

75. Letter dated 5 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2003/939);

Letter dated 5 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2003/943) (5 October 2003; 5 October 2003).

76. The situation in Myanmar (15 September 2006; 13 July 2009).

77. Letter dated 22 November 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/920) (1 December 2006; 14 January 2011).

78. Letter dated 6 February 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/58) (14 February 2011; 14 February 2011).

4. Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the members of the Security Council have carried out a review of items on the list of matters of which the Council is seized. Also pursuant to the note by the President, items 54 to 78 above are subject to deletion in 2015 because they have not been considered by the Council at a formal meeting during the three-year period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2014.

5. Pursuant to the procedure set out in the note by the President, the items identified in paragraph 4 above will be deleted unless a Member State notifies the President of the Security Council by 28 February 2015 that it wishes an item subject to deletion to remain on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized, in which case such item will remain on the list for one year, unless the Council decides otherwise. The deletion of an item does not imply that such an item cannot be taken up by the Council as and when it deems necessary in the future.

6. The first addendum to this summary statement issued in February 2015 will contain a full, updated list of items of which the Security Council is seized, indicating those items considered by the Council at a formal meeting since 1 January 2011. Thereafter, the first addendum of each month to this summary statement will contain a full, updated list of items of which the Council is seized, indicating those items considered at a formal meeting since 1 January 2012. In intervening weeks, the Secretary-General, in fulfilment of his responsibility under rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, will issue a weekly addendum to the summary statement listing only those items on which further action was taken by the Council during the previous week or indicating that there was no change during that period.

7. The first addendum issued in March 2015 will indicate those items identified in paragraph 4 above as subject to deletion and which, at the request of a Member State, the Security Council has decided to retain for one year, and will also indicate those items identified in paragraph 4 which, in the absence of such a decision by the Council, have been deleted from the list.

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Security Council

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Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 1 January 2015 is contained in document S/2015/10.

The present addendum lists the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 3 January 2015. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal meeting of the Council held on that item.

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
(3 October 2000; 30 December 2014)

7354th meeting, held on 30 December 2014.

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Security Council

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Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 1 January 2015 is contained in document S/2015/10.

The present addendum lists the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 10 January 2015. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal meeting of the Council held on that item.

The situation in Mali (4 April 2012; 6 January 2015)

7355th meeting, held on 6 January 2015.

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (29 May 1997; 8 January 2015)

7356th meeting, held on 8 January 2015.

Peace consolidation in West Africa (9 August 2006; 8 January 2015)

7357th meeting, held on 8 January 2015.

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Security Council

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Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 1 January 2015 is contained in document S/2015/10.

The present addendum lists the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 17 January 2015. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal meeting of the Council held on that item.

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire (20 December 2002; 13 January 2015)

7358th meeting, held on 13 January 2015.

Post-conflict peacebuilding (26 May 2005; 14 January 2015)

7359th meeting, held on 14 January 2015.

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question (3 October 2000; 15 January 2015)

7360th meeting, held on 15 January 2015.

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United Nations S/2015/10/Add.4

Security Council

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26 January 2015

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Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 1 January 2015 is contained in document S/2015/10.

The present addendum lists the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 24 January 2015. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal meeting of the Council held on that item.

Maintenance of international peace and security (25 June 2007; 19 January 2015)

7361st meeting, held on 19 January 2015.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (12 September 2001; 19 January 2015)

7362nd meeting, held on 19 January 2015.

Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (10 September 2001; 21 January 2015)

7363rd (closed) meeting, held on 21 January 2015.

The situation in Burundi (25 October 1993; 21 January 2015)

7364th meeting, held on 21 January 2015.

Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136) (28 February 2014; 21 January 2015)

7365th meeting, held on 21 January 2015.

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The situation in the Central African Republic (6 August 1997; 22 January 2015)

7366th meeting, held on 22 January 2015.

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (29 May 1997; 22 January 2015)

7367th meeting, held on 22 January 2015.